



A MILITANT SPROUCH.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PRAISES THE ARMY AND PLEADS FOR A NAVY.

Flags of Battle Dedicated in the "Hall of Glories"—Germany Needs a Navy to Take Her Proper Place as a Great World Power—The Emperor Will Have It.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—Emperor William, at the New Year's parade today, addressed the officers of the garrison as follows:— "The first day of the new century sees our army kneeling before the Lord of Hosts, and vowing if any one has expected this day for bowing down before God it is our army. A glance at our standard suffices as an explanation for why they are the embodiment of our history."

In what condition did the past century, at its dawn, find our army? The glorious army of Frederick the Great had slept upon its laurels, fossilized among all the petty details of pipe-clay, led by superannuated and inefficient generals, with officers unaccustomed to useful work and lost in debauch, luxury and foolish arrogance. In many long years of bitter servitude God taught the people to look to itself and, under the pressure of the foot of the proud conqueror, our people endured in itself the most sublime thought that it is the highest honor to dedicate ones blood and purse to the Fatherland in his armed service. Form and life were given it by my great grandfather, new laurels crowned the newly created army and its youthful banners, but universal military service only attained its true significance through our great departed Emperor.

So, will I, unerringly, carry on and carry through the work of reorganizing my navy, in order that it may be just and standing by the side of my land forces, and that by it the German Empire may also be in a position to win the place which it has not yet attained. The day broke dark, cold and foggy, with a drizzling rain, but the great ceremony of awakening the city was nevertheless performed successfully by the military bands and drum and fife corps of the whole garrison, marching at the quick step from the castle to the cathedral square and back, rousing the population with deafening echoes. The Emperor and Empress, as usual, were early about. The significant act of re-dedicating the flags of the Prussian army which occurred in the forenoon, was a most solemn ceremony. His majesty with the four eldest princes walked briskly to the Rhine hall, in whose interior court, in the presence of Germany's Emperor and princes, the flag took place. The flags were piled up before an altar, specially erected, where the Protestant and Catholic army chaplains performed the dedicatory ceremony. The Emperor spoke kindly to Field Marshal Blumenthal 86 years old, who was present.

The Emperor drove up in a coach and six with the two youngest princes, Oscar and Joachim, and the little princesses, all of them witnessing the scene below from a window overlooking the court. The sign and counter-sign given out by the Emperor was Koenigsberg-Berlin, symbolically typifying Prussia's rise during the century. The decree awarding each flag a new ornament clasp and ribbon went into effect forthwith with afternoon, each regiment marching with its flags thus decorated. A similar decree was published today by the Prince Regent of Munich and other German monarchs. It was noticed that during the re-dedication the Emperor addressed kindly words to Prince Frederick Leopold, who is here for a few days from his banishment in Cassel. The Emperor's address during the exercises was considered another deeply significant expression of his majesty's firm intention to maintain the empire in its integrity. The passage affirming the unity and indivisibility and where he said he would continue in spite of all hindrances to make the navy as powerful as the army made the deepest impression and are this evening, commented upon liberally in diplomatic circles. His majesty delivered his address in a high pitched, resonant stentorian voice. During the afternoon hours the Emperor called upon the ministers and princes. The United States ambassador, Mr. A. J. White and Mrs. White being out calling themselves, the Emperor failed to meet them personally at their residence on Sem-Strasse. The American colony kept the day orthodoxly. Pastor Diche held a reception and Consul General Mason and Mrs. Robins did the same. The rest of the Americans, together with all Berlin, were out calling all day. Mr. White informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Emperor, at the Cercle, addressed him with particular kindness and at considerable length. His majesty expressed great satisfaction that relations with the United States during the year 1899 were so greatly improved and that so many obstacles to a better understanding between the two nations had been removed. He said that he with the rest of Germany had been deeply and appreciatively touched at various passages in the president's message. The new U. S. Consul at Hanover, Mr. J. E. White, has arrived here and Special Treasury Agent Partello has returned home.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Brilliant Function Inaugurates the Social Season at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Beneath a sky as bright as that above Cuba and in a wind as cold as the Arctic, over 2,000 citizens stood in line at the White House gates today waiting to pay their respects to the president of the United States after the brilliant official reception which ushered in the new year and marked the opening of the social season in Washington. There have been larger crowds in the past at the White House gatherings but few functions of the sort have been more

brilliant and in none have the crowds been better handled with less confusion or less of feminine resentment for dainty toilettes disarranged in the crush.

Beginning promptly at 11 a. m. the ceremony concluded at 1.15, at which time 3,354 guests had passed down the line. Mrs. McKinley was present despite her feeble health. She remained in the blue parlor only through the strictly official section of the programme, retiring then as had been previously arranged. With the first of her excitement, on her usually pale face, she looked bright and happy as she led the cabinet procession down the corridor with the president to the blue room. The brilliant lights reflected from the crystal chandeliers overhead, the twinkle of tiny electric globes through the heavy draperies of smilax and the jungle of palms and foliage plants that walled the red carpeted corridor made an excellent stage setting for the official procession as it moved down the stairs and through to the blue parlor where the receiving party was to take its stand.

Mr. McKinley bowed and smiled to the little crowd of favored spectators who filled the end of the corridor to witness this opening act of the day's ceremony. As she turned into the blue room she kissed the tips of her white gloved fingers to some of the children who waved their hands to her from a point of vantage near the door. The troublemaker question of precedence between the army and navy was settled in favor of the former. General Miles leading the military contingent, with Adjutant General Corbin at his left side. After the army had passed in review, Admiral Dewey with the venerable Admiral Mahan in his arm, led the naval line. Mrs. Dewey was escorted on the arm of Secretary Long. The diplomatic corps which headed the list of guests, was, as always, the most striking feature of the occasion. Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Dean of the corps, led the way. The display of uniforms was brilliant. Turkish feez, gilded orders of continental powers, the fur trimmed tunics and high polished boots of the Russians, and the queer, saggy, gold encrusted uniforms of the Japanese and ermine trimmed silken robes of the Koreans and Chinese, all combined to form a picture of unusual brilliancy. Following these, the American officials, judges of the supreme court, senators and representatives, department chiefs and the like, made for longer, if less striking procession. The reception to the general public concluded the function.

KILLED ON THE BELGRAVIA.

A Young Nova Scotian Lost His Life While Working on Her Saturday.

Levi Boudreau, a young man belonging to Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth county, N. S., received fatal injuries while working on the steamer Belgravia, at Anthony's Cove, Red Head road, Messrs. E. Lantaulm & Co., who own the vessel. A party new crew was put on recently, comprising a number of young men from Tusket Wedge. Among them was Boudreau, who went to work on the Belgravia on Saturday, for the first time.

The men were knocked off their regular work earlier than usual in the afternoon, and they could not be seen until the morning. The coal is in the hold. Several men formed a chain and passed the coal up by hand to the deck. Boudreau was the last man. He raised a lump of coal above his head to the next man. Just then he slipped and fell backward, striking the small of his back on a projecting beam or piece of iron. The coal fell from his hands and cut his face, then striking him on the chest.

He was able to ascend the ladder to the deck and walk ashore and up to the house where the men engaged in the work live. He was taken to the hospital. He said no; that he was not hurt much, but shortly afterwards he developed the symptoms of a fractured spine. He was taken to the hospital. A mattress was secured and placed in the room. Mr. William Anthony's sled, and Mr. Anthony and Captain Boyd drove into town with the injured man. When they reached the hospital they assisted him to alight, and with their aid he was able to walk into the building. He was placed in bed and he suddenly expired.

The Ring.

New York, Jan. 1.—"Kid" McCoy again placed himself in the championship class by defeating Peter Maher in a short, well fought battle of five rounds before the Coney Island Sporting Club this afternoon. The fight was scheduled for 25 rounds and the purse was to have been \$20,000, but the attendance was not as large as had been expected, and before the fight was commenced the principals agreed that the winner should receive the gross gate receipts.

PRESIDENT BAKER TO BE BURIED IN YARMOUTH.

Boston, Jan. 1.—The body of Hon. Lewis B. Baker, late president of the Yarmouth Steamship Co., will be sent to Yarmouth tomorrow on the steamer Boston. Mr. Baker was found dead in his berth in a sleeping car on the "Owl" train from New York when it arrived in Boston yesterday. There were 4,500 spectators present.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

A REVIEW AND FORECAST OF BUSINESS ON THIS CONTINENT.

The Prosperity of Last Year Will Be Duplicated in Nine or Ten Hundred—Business Has Recovered From the Recent Panic and is now on a Better Basis than ever Before.

New York, Dec. 30.—The squall in Wall street has cleared the atmosphere is much the clearer for it. It marked the culmination of a long period of liquidation which began with the death of Governor Flower. The decision deprived the market of its most magnetic and aggressive leader; and, while many stocks reached their highest figures subsequently, the market then underwent its first serious setback and the upward movement of prices thenceforth became more erratic and less pronounced. The market, however, continued with more or less vigor; particularly in the industrial, until checked by the pinch in the money market which resulted in a panic. Prices touched a still lower level on Friday, December 22, but the panic was at its worst. The decline was not only in the points but proportionately. Many of the industrial stocks, however, declined only about 20 per cent, and some lost fully two-thirds and over of their previous market value. On the other hand, railroad shares (excepting local roads) were on a higher basis, and less on the average, compared with the highest of 1899, showing much greater stability than industrial shares. The fact that industrial shares are not in liquidation against the latter so often insisted upon in these articles. As already said, the position of the market has been improved by the late decline, resulting out of soft spots; transferring stocks from weak into strong hands, and affording a fresh and more vigorous speculation against the latter so often insisted upon in these articles. As already said, the position of the market has been improved by the late decline, resulting out of soft spots; transferring stocks from weak into strong hands, and affording a fresh and more vigorous speculation against the latter so often insisted upon in these articles.

ST. JOHN'S SOLDIERS.

MAIL ARRIVES AT ST JOHN SATURDAY FROM CAPE TOWN.

Fred. Withers of Paddock Street Has Been Made a Corporal—the Boys Tell of Life on Shipboard and their Experiences as Soldiers of the Queen.

New Year's greetings came to bring joy to many families in St. John who have loved ones fighting for Queen and Empire in the Canadian contingent in South Africa. The mail arrived from Cape Town Saturday afternoon and there was quite a large number of envelopes bearing the Cape Colony postage stamp. Excerpts from some of the letters from St. John's soldier boys are here given. They are written on special paper bearing the name of the contingent and the Maple Leaf. Captain F. C. Jones has written home a very interesting letter, dated 24 hours after the arrival of the Sardinian at Cape Town. Captain Jones complains of the accommodation aboard the Sardinian. Five hundred of the contingent were crowded to sleep under the water line in bunks that looked like pigeon holes. The balance slept on the deck in hammocks. The officers were quartered in seven feet square, with four officers to a room. Three-quarters of this space was taken up with a wash stand and bunks, and it was a work of art to dress in such limited space. Before reaching the equator the weather was very warm but after passing the equatorial district it became quite cool. The orders, upon starting for Cape Town, were to be allowed on deck but this was afterwards rescinded. Trousers and shirt were the order of the day. Six days out George Adams was appointed corporal but was caught smoking a cigarette at the foot of the gangway and was reduced to the rank of private. Captain Jones writes that he met with a slight accident early on the voyage, having been hit in the groin while the steaks in the galley were being cooked. He had plenty of provisions but before reaching Cape Town the meats, etc., spoiled. There was, he says, enough tobacco, etc., with plenty of even greater achievements, in which you all fully share.

DROWNING NEAR CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 23.—One of the saddest calamities in the history of Mount Stewart, 15 miles from here, in East Prince Edward county, occurred last evening shortly before 7 o'clock. Percy Clark and Aeneas McDonald went to enjoy an evening's frolic with other skaters about the railway bridge. The river is about 200 yards wide. There had been only one night's frost and the ice was not very hard, especially in the centre of the stream where a current of fresh water weakened it. Clark, Luther Coffin, Aeneas McDonald and several others, after arriving on the river, skated about for a while and sat down on the ice. Shortly after Coffin came up to McDonald and told him that Clark had broken through. They at once went to his rescue. Coffin, who was in the lead, fell close to the edge of the hole, which was about eight feet across. He was much excited and went in also. McDonald, when about ten yards away, took up his coat and going nearer passed it repeatedly to Clark, but Clark failed to catch it. John McNeill came up with a pole and gave it to McDonald, who with this succeeded in bringing Coffin upon the ice. Clark, however, was evidently too bemuddled to attempt to catch the pole but all the time his head and breast were above water, though his hands were not. He did not sink until after a party of men, who were on the shore, had taken time to grapple for the body. After half an hour's work it was brought to the surface and the body of the hole where the body was afterwards removed to the home of the deceased Percy Clark was the son of S. C. Clark and was 23 years of age.

THEFT OF A VALISE.

Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 29.—A rather bold piece of thievery took place on the Quebec express the night before last. J. D. Brown, a young gentleman of this place, returning from Amherst, took a seat in the vestibule smoker of the first class car in which he placed his overcoat and valise. Mr. Brown left the smoker on returning to his seat, as the train pulled out of Sackville station, he found the valise, which contained over \$60 worth of clothing, etc., gone. Questioning the occupants of the car he learned that a traveller, who got off at Sackville, had taken the valise. Yesterday, hearing no word of the missing article, Mr. Brown went to Sackville to trace his property. When getting off the train he confronted a fellow traveller of the previous evening who boarded the train, carrying three valises, one of which Mr. Brown recognized as his. He accosted the man, who handed over the valise. On opening it Brown found that a greater part of his property had been removed and packages of patent medicine substituted. He asked the man for the missing goods, but the latter claimed to know nothing about them. He was then arrested and taken before Justice Cahill. Examination of the other valises disclosed a greater part of the stolen property. Several articles bearing the owner's name had disappeared altogether. The culprit proved to be a patent medicine vender named Wallace, who had been in Nova Scotia, who has been selling his medicines around Sackville for a month past. Wallace was sent up for trial by the justice.

THE WEST GREETS THE EAST.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1, 1900. To the Daily Telegraph: Vancouver, the greatest port of the West, wishes the winter port of the East, a prosperous New Year. The World.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were 755 deaths in St. John in 1899, an excess of 76 over the number who passed away in 1898.

CHANGING HOURS returns for the week ending December 23 were \$900,925; corresponding week last year, \$607,408.

STATISTICS.—There were 14 marriages in the city last week. The births numbered 84, males and females in equal number.

BIG INCREASE.—The customs revenue for St. John for December was \$68,211.42, an increase of \$13,738.83, as compared with December, 1898.

SHIP SOLD.—Ship Charles, owned by Mr. F. E. Sayre and others, has been sold to Archibald Ross, London, and will remain on the St. John register.

POSTOFFICE.—A new postoffice has been opened at Fess, Charlton county, A. L. Siskney, postmaster, and William Parham, at Jess, Sunningham in charge.

LAUREL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—Dominion Lodge No. 18, L. O. B. A., has presented Mr. John Kennedy, guardian of the lodge, with a handsome mahogany Columbia chair.

BUSINESS TRAVELER.—G. H. Barnett, who for the last 17 years has been connected with The S. Hayward Co., has bought out the hardware business at 45 Germain street, lately owned by Mr. Jacob J. Seely.

WILL GO TO DAWN.—In order to give his personal supervision to the development of his company's claims, Mr. W. E. Skellen will leave St. Martins early in the year for Dawson. He will return after spending the summer there.

RECOVERED MONEY.—Mr. R. W. Williams received word Monday that the schooner Junc, Capt. Glaspy, is ashore at Middleton and is being stripped. She is owned by Mr. Williams, and was bound from Joggins to Digby with coal.

POLICE COURT FIGURES.—During 1899 the police court dealt with 1,433 cases, as against 1,328 in the previous year. There were 332 arrests, as against 323 in 1898. The receipts were \$3,177.65, as against \$3,408.90 in the preceding year.

THE MILLER PULP MILL.—The St. John Sulphite Company's fine pulp mill at Mispice is in operation day and night, and could readily find sale for more than its output. Quite a lot is being sent to the United States. During the last month 800 tons were sent to that market by the C. F. R. from Charlton.

WILL GET GOLD MEDALS.—The United States, on recommendation of U. S. Consul Myers, will present to Fred. G. Lacey, Richard B. Cline, Robert Murray, Wm. Scott, Edward Lacey, Alfred Bennett, Robert Nichol and Alfred Kelly a gold medal for their heroic conduct in rescuing the crew of the schooner Hassell Hill.

BIG EDUCATIONAL GATHERING.—Halifax will probably have the American Institute of Instruction to meet in Halifax next July. Hon. M. S. Stone, state superintendent of education for Vermont, writes Superintendent McKay, asking whether accommodation, etc., could be had in Halifax for their annual convention. If the meeting takes place here, it means that some 600 to 800 will attend. —[Canadian Recorder.]

RECTORY BURNED.—The rectory at Robtsey, occupied by the Rev. Alan W. Daniel, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Mr. Daniel's furniture was saved. The building, which was a wooden story and a half structure, was valued at \$1,000 by the Commercial Union, while the furniture was insured for \$500 in the same company. The rectory was owned by the New Brunswick Real Estate and Loan Company.

CHARGES IN C. P. R. SERVICE.—After Emory next, December 31st, transcontinental trains will run as follows: Number 1 (Pacific Express) westbound, will leave Montreal daily except Sunday, arrive at Winnipeg daily except Tuesday, and daily from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Number 2 (Atlantic Express) eastbound, will leave Montreal daily except Friday from Winnipeg, arrive at Montreal daily except Sunday.

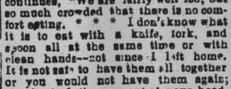
DECEASED WEDDING.—A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Samuel Givay, Waterloo street, on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Givay's daughter, Lillian, was united in marriage to James S. McAfee, of Haverhill, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, and only near friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee were passengers by the afternoon train for Haverhill, Mass., where they will reside. The groom is an old St. John boy and has many friends here.

How Natal Got Its Name.

South America was discovered by the Portuguese, who were searching for an ocean road to India. Bartholomew Dias was the commander of the two little ships that formed the expedition in 1486. Eleven years later De Gama discovered Natal on Christmas day, and thus named it in consequence.

Rose Dentine Tooth Powder

Thoroughly Cleansing and Perfectly Harmless. An unique combination of several elements, all of which are of the highest purity and excellence in dentistry and preserve the teeth, 10 cents per packet. Give your name and address, and we will send you a trial packet free to your friends. Return the money when you are satisfied and we will give you this elegant watch and chain. Write to us at once. We are waiting for you. National Manufacturing Co., TORONTO.



Give your name and address, and we will send you a trial packet free to your friends. Return the money when you are satisfied and we will give you this elegant watch and chain. Write to us at once. We are waiting for you. National Manufacturing Co., TORONTO.

PUT THIS OUT

Put this out. Give your name and address, and we will send you a trial packet free to your friends. Return the money when you are satisfied and we will give you this elegant watch and chain. Write to us at once. We are waiting for you. National Manufacturing Co., TORONTO.

NORMANDIES.

A General Purpose Breed of Cows Little Known in America.

The annual report of the bureau of animal industry contains a chapter on Normandy cattle, which, says the writer, are natives of the departments of Eure, Manche, Calvados and Orne, in France, and are there esteemed for their dairy qualities. They appear, however, to lack a fixity of type and are a coarse, rough race from which close selections must be made to get animals which are at all attractive.

A few were brought to America and taken to Illinois in 1855, others to New York in 1856 and to Massachusetts in 1857. Another importation was made in 1895, and these are owned in New York, New Jersey and Vermont.

In size they may be classed with the large breeds, mature bulls ranging from 1,500 to 2,200 pounds in weight and cows from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. The animals are generally brindled and sometimes spotted, the coloring being red and reddish brown, shading dark and almost black. The head is

coarse and rather long, with a large muzzle and mouth. The horns are long and extremely irregular, but with a tendency forward and downward, twisting in all directions on different specimens from the tribe. The body is long, deep and irregular in outline, with narrow quarters, and covered with a thick, heavy skin. They have large, pendulous udders, prominent and tortuous milk veins and long, wide-spaced teats. They are believed to be particularly hardy and free from disease, and their generally rough appearance may be partly accounted for by the custom of the French farmers of never housing their cattle or giving more protection than is afforded by open sheds. These cattle are there almost entirely cared for by women and are very quiet and easily managed. They are heavy feeders and not dainty about their food.

The Normandies are claimed to belong to the "general purpose" class of cattle, being as good for beef as for dairy. Large yields are reported from them, 7,000 to 8,000 pounds a year per cow, producing over 300 pounds of butter. Records made in this country show yearly yields of 4,000 to 7,000 pounds.

Some Apples For Cows. We have had cows running in a pasture where there were seedling apple trees whose fruit was only fit for cider and scarcely for that, says the American Cultivator, and when the apples were large enough to attract the attention of the cows we always found a falling off in the milk yield. We have seen similar results when a cow broke into the orchard and ate too heavily of the fruit that had fallen off. We ascribed this at first to the fact that green and hard apples did not digest well, and while they might not produce a colic in the cow, as they would in the small boy, they would do her more injury than good. Later we noticed that the cows in pasture where there were apple trees did not feed on grass, but were inclined to spend their time in seeking for apples, which they seemed to like better. Nor would they eat hay or corn fodder when they came to the barn. Their teeth were made sore by the acid of the apples. Later on we tried the experiment of feeding cider apples to them at the barn, giving but a few at first and increasing gradually, preferring sweet apples when we had them and avoiding the very hard and sour ones, and we found that a cow would eat a peck of apples twice as fast as she seemed to do her usual amount of feed and be as well as the same amount of potatoes or other roots. We think cider apples, nearly ripe and mellow, are worth more to feed to cows than they can be sold for at the cider mill, if they are fed in small amounts at first and not too liberally at any time.

Municipal Milk Regulations. The Boston board of health requires that all milk produced in that city shall be strained, cooled or stored as soon as it is drawn from the cow, all milk dealers being also forbidden to use in any way a milk vessel for other substances than milk, any person violating this regulation being liable to forfeiture of license. Further, everybody engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery or distribution of milk is required, immediately on the occurrence of a case of infectious disease in his family or among his employees or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold or distributed, to notify the board and at the same time suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume by the officials. The statement which the board specifies to be filed during the month of May must include the names of the premises, town, state, whom supplied by and to whom for sale in the city of Boston, the condition of the stable, the number of cows kept, the approximate air space for them, the condition of the milk and its location; also the condition of the cows, with the date of the last examination of them and by whom.

Denmark Methods. The Milk Supply Association of Copenhagen, Denmark, requires each farmer supplying milk to bind himself to inquire about and truthfully report every case of infectious disease occurring on his premises or among persons in his employ, the association in return contracting to pay the highest price for such milk, although it is rejected. Every cow on farms supplying milk to the association is carefully examined fortnightly by skilled veterinary surgeons, as are also the stables, food, etc. Inspectors and experienced dairymaids also visit the farms to observe their management, cleanliness and methods of cooling the milk, regarding all of which there are strict regulations. The milk must immediately after milking be cooled to 41 degrees and must never be allowed to stand in the sun, which will ruin it. The milk is frequently such as turnips, must not be used, but carrots and mangels may be fed in small quantities, mixed with large quantities of corn. Stall feeding is not allowed in summer, when cows must be fed in the open air on grass and clover. On the arrival of the milk in Copenhagen it is at once sampled by experts, its temperature noted, placed in cans surrounded by ice and the next morning run out into filtration tanks, which have three layers of gravel separated by perforated trays, the upper layer being covered with six thicknesses of fine cloth, the whole being kept in position by a pyramidal framework, which presses down the tin trays. As the milk rises to the tops of the tanks it passes into a large storage receptacle and thence to the bottling room, where it is bottled or canned, labeled, tied up with a thread, sealed with a leaden stamp seal and then taken to the carts for distribution, the carts being so constructed as to prevent tampering with the cans and the milkman being in uniform. The cans are scalded, steamed and sterilized daily, and the filter is boiled in hot water and steamed daily.

Effect of Dirty Milk. In the mind of a great many careless and indifferent people all the milk about cleanliness in the dairy is sheer nonsense, says Hoard's Dairyman. They happen never to have seen any bad effects from their own dirtiness, or if they did they did not know it. But nevertheless, whether they know it or not, dirt is dangerous in milk, dangerous to health, dangerous to flavor and consequently dangerous to profit. Every one who has heard cases of poisoning from milk, ice cream or cheese. This poison is called tyrotoxin and belongs to a family of poisons called pomatines. Professor Vaughan of the Michigan University has studied and traced out the history, character and source of these poisons to a greater degree than any other living man. Consequently what he has found out ought to be of value to any man who knows enough to appreciate knowledge. Professor Vaughan found that the almost invariable source of such poison, when found in milk or the products of milk, was simply dirt, the men or women who handled the milk were dirty in their ideas of milk handling and allowed the surroundings to be dirty and the milk utensils to be badly cleaned. Here is one of many cases of facts which will emphasize the value of this precaution for clean work in the dairy. For some time City Physician Nottingham of Lansing, Mich., has been at work urging those dairymen who supply the city with milk to take greater pains to keep their stables and utensils clean and sweet. The other night several families on the west side of the city were poisoned by using the milk which came from one of the dairies which had been ordered cleaned. No doubt the owner of that dairy thought in his wisdom that all this talk about the necessity of tight cleanliness was all humbug. Now he stands with a ruined business, all because he would not post himself as to what is the truth. How shall a man know the light who refuses to open his eyes?

Sound Statement. American butter sells for less in the Cuban market than butter from France, Holland and Denmark, says the Philadelphia Press, and yet American butter is generally better than that coming from the other countries. The trouble is that oleomargarine and other imitations are sold in Cuba as American butter. It is precisely the same dishonest method which have so greatly injured the American butter trade in Europe. When our government stops this fraudulent trade, American butter and cheese will sell again in the markets of the world at prices as high as similar articles from other countries. This dishonest practice on the part of exporters not only disgraces the United States, but takes millions of dollars annually out of the farmers' pockets by depreciating the value of their products.

Cooling Milk. It is essential that milk be cooled as soon as possible after being drawn from the udder to a temperature below 50 degrees F. At this temperature the growth of bacteria will cease. These bacteria are really a low order of plant life, and any temperature that is best adapted to the growth of plants of the field will produce the rapid souring of milk and production of bad flavors. Milk in all cases should be removed at once from the stables to a place free from contaminating odors.—Tennessee Farmer.

Tuberculin Test. In the future all dairy and breeding cattle shipped into Illinois will first have to undergo the tuberculin test provided by the state live stock commission.

DENMARK METHODS.

New Milk For City Use Is Handled In Copenhagen.

The Milk Supply Association of Copenhagen, Denmark, requires each farmer supplying milk to bind himself to inquire about and truthfully report every case of infectious disease occurring on his premises or among persons in his employ, the association in return contracting to pay the highest price for such milk, although it is rejected. Every cow on farms supplying milk to the association is carefully examined fortnightly by skilled veterinary surgeons, as are also the stables, food, etc. Inspectors and experienced dairymaids also visit the farms to observe their management, cleanliness and methods of cooling the milk, regarding all of which there are strict regulations. The milk must immediately after milking be cooled to 41 degrees and must never be allowed to stand in the sun, which will ruin it. The milk is frequently such as turnips, must not be used, but carrots and mangels may be fed in small quantities, mixed with large quantities of corn. Stall feeding is not allowed in summer, when cows must be fed in the open air on grass and clover. On the arrival of the milk in Copenhagen it is at once sampled by experts, its temperature noted, placed in cans surrounded by ice and the next morning run out into filtration tanks, which have three layers of gravel separated by perforated trays, the upper layer being covered with six thicknesses of fine cloth, the whole being kept in position by a pyramidal framework, which presses down the tin trays. As the milk rises to the tops of the tanks it passes into a large storage receptacle and thence to the bottling room, where it is bottled or canned, labeled, tied up with a thread, sealed with a leaden stamp seal and then taken to the carts for distribution, the carts being so constructed as to prevent tampering with the cans and the milkman being in uniform. The cans are scalded, steamed and sterilized daily, and the filter is boiled in hot water and steamed daily.

Effect of Dirty Milk. In the mind of a great many careless and indifferent people all the milk about cleanliness in the dairy is sheer nonsense, says Hoard's Dairyman. They happen never to have seen any bad effects from their own dirtiness, or if they did they did not know it. But nevertheless, whether they know it or not, dirt is dangerous in milk, dangerous to health, dangerous to flavor and consequently dangerous to profit. Every one who has heard cases of poisoning from milk, ice cream or cheese. This poison is called tyrotoxin and belongs to a family of poisons called pomatines. Professor Vaughan of the Michigan University has studied and traced out the history, character and source of these poisons to a greater degree than any other living man. Consequently what he has found out ought to be of value to any man who knows enough to appreciate knowledge. Professor Vaughan found that the almost invariable source of such poison, when found in milk or the products of milk, was simply dirt, the men or women who handled the milk were dirty in their ideas of milk handling and allowed the surroundings to be dirty and the milk utensils to be badly cleaned. Here is one of many cases of facts which will emphasize the value of this precaution for clean work in the dairy. For some time City Physician Nottingham of Lansing, Mich., has been at work urging those dairymen who supply the city with milk to take greater pains to keep their stables and utensils clean and sweet. The other night several families on the west side of the city were poisoned by using the milk which came from one of the dairies which had been ordered cleaned. No doubt the owner of that dairy thought in his wisdom that all this talk about the necessity of tight cleanliness was all humbug. Now he stands with a ruined business, all because he would not post himself as to what is the truth. How shall a man know the light who refuses to open his eyes?

Sound Statement. American butter sells for less in the Cuban market than butter from France, Holland and Denmark, says the Philadelphia Press, and yet American butter is generally better than that coming from the other countries. The trouble is that oleomargarine and other imitations are sold in Cuba as American butter. It is precisely the same dishonest method which have so greatly injured the American butter trade in Europe. When our government stops this fraudulent trade, American butter and cheese will sell again in the markets of the world at prices as high as similar articles from other countries. This dishonest practice on the part of exporters not only disgraces the United States, but takes millions of dollars annually out of the farmers' pockets by depreciating the value of their products.

Cooling Milk. It is essential that milk be cooled as soon as possible after being drawn from the udder to a temperature below 50 degrees F. At this temperature the growth of bacteria will cease. These bacteria are really a low order of plant life, and any temperature that is best adapted to the growth of plants of the field will produce the rapid souring of milk and production of bad flavors. Milk in all cases should be removed at once from the stables to a place free from contaminating odors.—Tennessee Farmer.

Tuberculin Test. In the future all dairy and breeding cattle shipped into Illinois will first have to undergo the tuberculin test provided by the state live stock commission.

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FRUIT-BLOWERS.

MULCHING FOR WINTER.

Forest Leaves One of the Best Materials—Fall Set Trees.

An important matter for consideration is the mulching of trees, shrubs and plants for the winter, and such excellent authority as Joseph Meacham has the following to say about it in Gardening: The mulch which we apply in autumn is to accomplish a different purpose from our spring mulching. What we do now is mainly to prevent the soil freezing about the plants, to some extent at least. To newly planted trees and shrubs the mulching is almost essential, as unquestionably they are very much the better for having their roots in untraced soil, and when there are cases of doubtful hardiness shrubs or trees which are known to suffer in hard winters just mulch them and see how much better they will thrive. We have our own experience I have been able to carry many such a plant through the winter by the aid of a good mulch.

In the cases of such things as have been recently transplanted many more will be alive and flourishing when spring comes if mulched at this time. There is such a check from the transplanting that they need help, and this the mulch gives by providing uniform ground for the roots. Manure is perhaps the best of materials to use because it accomplishes two objects—enriching the ground as well as protecting the roots. Aside from this, forest leaves are the best of all. They are easily handled, and it takes very few to keep out a great deal of frost. With zero temperature the soil would be open that was under five to six inches of leaves. But less thickness than this will answer, as it does not matter if a little freezing does occur.

A prominent and successful landscape gardener whom I have in mind had a way of mulching large trees set in the fall which answers well. His plan was to procure a half cartload of soil, and this much was mounded up about each tree. Not only did this keep out the frost, but it kept the tree steady in its place, and better success than had could not be wished for. It is the swaying about of large trees of this character that causes so many of them to fall. There is not the close contact between root and soil that there must be to insure success. When spring comes, all mulchings except that of manure are to be removed. Manure will usually have pretty well disappeared by that time. Referring again to partly tender shrubs, although the rhododendron is so not so, it is very easily benefited by a mulching to keep frost from the roots. The great idea of recent times calls for the supply of moisture by the roots to make good what it loses in cold, windy weather, and these calls can be the better met when no frost is about their feet.

A Beautiful Japanese Vine. What would flower lovers do without Japan? New and beautiful things from that country are looked for as regularly each year as the Fourth of July or Christmas day. The present pretty climbing plant Clematis paniculata has long been known to botanists, but it has been only recently that it has come into cultivation. Thunberg says it is closely related to the American Clematis virginiana. It is, however, in every way a handsome plant that country are looked for as regularly each year as the Fourth of July or Christmas day. The present pretty climbing plant Clematis paniculata has long been known to botanists, but it has been only recently that it has come into cultivation. Thunberg says it is closely related to the American Clematis virginiana. It is, however, in every way a handsome plant that country are looked for as regularly each year as the Fourth of July or Christmas day. 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ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 6, 1900.

A SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.

The manner in which every matter in connection with the Canadian contingent is turned to political account by the opposition...

PEACE WITH HONOR.

If the shade of Lord Beaconsfield could have been present at the meeting of the St. John common council...

BEFORE AND AFTER.

When Alexander Mackenzie passed away the Conservatives canonized him; but while he lived he was the subject of their most malignant abuse.

the latter period he had ceased to hold the reins of power, that, however, made an important difference to the Tories...

It may not be amiss to recall some of the things that were said by the Conservative press against Mackenzie in the seventies...

"No man ever hunted for, struggled for, intrigued for office more persistently than Mr. Mackenzie."

"His perversion of facts is notorious. Yet in the face of a record for mendacity which we are free to say is referred to in amazement by scores of the members of the house of commons..."

"His speech stamps him as a man capable of descending to the most despicable means to retain his hold on office and his emoluments."

"His extra parliamentary utterances are the emanations of the narrow intelligence of a clumsy demagogue."

"Mr. Mackenzie has proved both incapable and corrupt, and his inept, extravagant, unscrupulous and hypocritical reign is at end."

Much more could be quoted to show the virulent nature of the criticism to which Mr. Mackenzie was exposed from day to day, and yet when he had ceased to be an active opponent...

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The news that will interest the people of Canada most today is the account of the engagement in which the Toronto company of the Canadian Regiment took part yesterday.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough.

Scott's Emulsion

prepares the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

AN UNWISE MOVEMENT.

Thoughtful Conservatives would do well to realize the incalculable trouble which may be created by the kind of campaign some of their friends in Queens county have been instituting.

The proceedings at Mr. Foster's meeting in the parish of Brunswick have found their way into Ontario and Quebec...

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Advertisement for Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, featuring the text 'Neglect a Trifling Cold' and 'and the most serious consequences will follow.'

Mr. Charles Tupper on the ground that his Protestantism was being used against him in the Province of Quebec. The admissions practically establish the reports which have gone abroad as to the exceedingly indiscreet things said in Brunswick parish by the same gentleman, and it is assumed that all the statements not categorically denied may be taken as having been uttered in Brunswick. Among them are some very startling things, to which reference is just now deferred.

New, we wish to be perfectly candid on this question. We admit at once that it would be contemptible on Mr. Tarte's part to appeal for support for the premier on the ground of his nationality or religion, or to ask that Sir Charles Tupper should be opposed because he was an English Protestant. It would be a contemptible thing for any man to do that. But Mr. Hetherington's case is weak in one very important respect. Mr. Tarte never made any such appeal. He never uttered a word that would even bear that construction, and we unhesitatingly challenge anyone to prove to the contrary.

That speech was published verbatim in the Conservative organ at Winnipeg, and was telegraphed all over the Dominion. Sir Charles has never repudiated it, although he has explained that he was simply stating a self-evident fact. What Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte did was to call attention to the appeal made by Sir Charles Tupper and to condemn the unfairness of it. They made no counter-appeal. They did the very opposite. They deplored the raising of such issues, and disclaimed any connection therewith. That occurred during the campaign in 1896. They have spoken many times since, and it would be impossible for any one to find a syllable in the reports of their speeches of the nature attributed to them by Mr. Hetherington.

It is significant that Mr. Foster has found it expedient to write to Le Journal of Montreal, and disclaim all responsibility for the utterances of Mr. Hetherington and Mr. Tiley. He declares that "the young men had not received instructions from him as to what they should say and were themselves responsible for their utterances." It is evident from this that Mr. Foster thinks his friends have acted imprudently, and have probably done him more harm than good. But they might very well take shelter behind what Mr. Foster himself has been saying of late in this very connection. What has been the meaning of all his subtle efforts to show that Mr. Tarte was against England, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was feeble in his hostility? If his many interchanges had a purpose at all, that purpose was obviously to suggest the very thoughts which Mr. Hetherington has, in the clumsy way of an inexperienced stumper, put into plain words. Mr. Foster ought to share some of the responsibility for this unfortunate campaign in Quebec, or failing that, to promptly do his best to remedy the evil that has been done.

MR. BLAIR'S PROMISES.  
The Sun foresees the defeat of the minister of railways in Quebec and Sunbury. It declares that "the people were told that their own words got employment on the railway, that wharves would be built on all the shores of Quebec where lakes or streams were navigable, and that the country would be gridironed with railways." The minister not having fulfilled these promises he must go to the wall. So he ought. If Mr. Blair ever made such pledges to the people of Quebec he deserves defeat. The Sun no doubt wishes he had, and it is too bad that such a fine story should be spoiled; but the truth must be told. Mr. Blair never made such promises, and the people of Quebec know it. So does the Sun.

The newspapers which declared that Liberals only were opposing assistance by Canada to England are having a tough time of it these days in reconciling that view with some of the things Conservatives are saying up in Quebec. When Mr. Thibault, a prominent Conservative in the eastern townships, said the other day that Canadians should show no sympathy with England in the present crisis, as the war was the work of "a dangerous fool" of the name of Chamberlain, and a thief by the name of Rhodes, the Mail & Empire explained that he had no place on a Conservative platform. He certainly should have no place on a Liberal platform, as the Liberal government has in the most positive way possible shown itself to be opposed to Mr. Thibault's view of the matter.

"The feeling of the opposition party in Quebec is that the minister of election there." Thus saith the Sun; but elections do not happen to be decided by feelings in this glorious climate. It's votes that count, Mr. Sun.

"PEACE WITH HONOR."

ALDERMEN OBJECT TO MAYOR SEARS' USE OF THE WORDS.

A Big Row in the Council—Mayor Sears says he was within his rights and the Aldermen are Wrong—Some Vigorous and Not Over-wise Speeches.

Quite a storm has been aroused in the common council by Mayor Sears' New Year's cablegram to the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Strathcona.

"May New Year's blessings rest upon Her Majesty, bringing peace with honor to the British Empire," said the Mayor in his cablegram to the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Strathcona.

"Whereas, it appears that Edward Sears, mayor of the city of St. John, has sent a telegraph despatch to the Canadian high commissioner in London expressing a hope that Great Britain may 'make peace with honor,' with a view of terminating hostilities in South Africa;

"Whereas, the expression 'peace with honor' in diplomatic language indicates that a nation having suffered reverses may without loss of dignity accept the terms of its opponents; and

"Whereas, the unalterable opinion of this community is opposed to peace upon any other terms than the unconditional surrender of the national enemy; therefore

"Resolved, That this board regrets that in a semi-official manner the views of the people of Saint John should have been set forth in the language above quoted, and desires to express its hope, but not its conviction, that Her Majesty's government will prosecute the war in such a manner and vindicate both the honor of the nation and the cause of justice which now as ever, they have undertaken to sustain.

It was felt that a special meeting of the council should be called to deal with this. The common clerk was sent to ask the mayor to call such a meeting, but he said he could not do so. On a requisition, Deputy Mayor Macrae called the meeting of the council, and the Mayor, Mr. Macrae, and the Aldermen met at the City Hall, at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday, January 4th.

Ald. Christie was second of the resolution. Ald. Christie said the mayor was within his right in sending a greeting or in refusing to sanction this meeting. He styled the affair a tempest in a teapot. Ald. Christie said the mayor was not within his right in sending such a message in the name of the city. He said Ald. Christie appeared as an enemy's champion. Were he (Christie) as young as Ald. Colwell he would be at the front defending the empire.

Ald. Colwell objected to Ald. Christie attacking him personally. Ald. Christie said if Ald. Colwell was coming to the meeting to attack Ald. Colwell and himself he should have a hide as tough as a rhinoceros. Because Ald. Colwell partook of the mayor's hospitality on New Year's day was no reason why he should appear as the apostle of the mayor.

Ald. Colwell objected to this, and the chairman declared the language was out of order. Ald. Stetson did not agree with Ald. Colwell that this was a trivial matter. He had a tempest in a teapot. It was disgraceful to have this community misrepresented in the eyes of the world. He was not a poor sympathizer.

Ald. Colwell—Neither am I. Just here Mayor Sears arrived and asked the common clerk what right this meeting had. His reply was—by the order of the deputy mayor. His worship said of all the dastardly acts of the council this was the worst he ever heard of. He declared the meeting was not legally called and that the members attending were acting illegally.

Ald. Christie, Millidge, and Robinson interjected that it did not matter what the mayor had to say; that he was out of order, etc. Replying to Ald. Christie's interruption, the mayor said: "And as for you, Ald. Christie, the people have several times given their warning, and the time is here when they will tell you what they think of you."

After the mayor had finished, Ald. Macrae called upon him to wait while the reasons for calling the meeting were stated, but the mayor left the room. Ald. Macrae asked the common clerk if the meeting was legally called, and he said the mayor had been presented with a requisition to call a meeting, but said he could not do so today, and then the meeting was called as by law under the orders of the deputy mayor.

Ald. Allan said his opinion was that the mayor was as loyal as any of the council, and he did not believe his worship had any intention to intimate a word that England should sue for peace—the cablegram having been interpreted to have diplomatic significance in effect that Britain should make peace as a defeated nation which had put up a good fight. Ald. Allan said the mayor's telegram did not mean to imply anything disloyal, and Ald. Millidge's resolution was not a true or fair statement of what he did say.

He did not want to see peace on any other terms than to the British arms victorious; and he believed that was what the mayor meant although his language was not well chosen. He did not want to strongly construe the mayor's language, and if Ald. Millidge would change his resolution to include the language used by the mayor he would support it. He spoke of the continued differences between mayor and council as to his worship's prerogatives, and thought one was to send a telegram. This was thoughtful of the mayor. He suggested that the word unalterable be struck from Ald. Millidge's resolution.

Ald. Millidge amended the resolution in these respects. Ald. Allan said it was ridiculous to send this resolution home to England. He did not believe there was a man in the council to say the mayor was disloyal.

Ald. Millidge—No, we don't. Ald. Allan said he could not send a short cable; you must send it all, and that would make us ridiculous.

Ald. Keast said he was one of those who had heard the mayor's concluding Great Britain for its present war with the Boers. He strongly favored the resolution.

Mr. Maxwell supported the resolution, not to condemn the mayor, but because he had sent a misleading cable which it was the duty of the council to correct. He said the cable was a feeling of surprise and consternation.

Ald. Macrae read from the act to show that the meeting was legally called, and the mayor had declined to act. He was simply carrying out his duty in calling the meeting.

The common clerk said the mayor, when asked to call the meeting, said he would not call the meeting today, but would call it at an early date.

The resolution was carried, nobody voting nay. Ald. Christie moved the appointment of Lord Strathcona, and Ald. Christie, Millidge and White were appointed to draw up an expression of the council's views.

Ald. Millidge and White of the committee to meet the mayor, and the common clerk to Lord Strathcona by Mayor Sears, prepared and sent the following:—

"3rd January, 1900. 'Strathcona, London:—The telegram sent to your Lordship on the 1st inst., in which the mayor of St. John, was sent without the authority of the common council. The council, concurring in the congratulations to Her Majesty, but believing that the expression 'peace with honor' is ambiguous, by resolution of this date express the hope that no peace be made upon any other terms than the unconditional surrender of the national enemy."

"Herbert Wardrop. This will cost some \$18.75 for transmission."

MEETING OF THREE GOVERNMENTS  
Halifax, Jan. 4.—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island representatives, who came to the meeting to attend the meeting of the School of Technology proposition, arrived this afternoon, and the conference will begin tomorrow and is expected to last a couple of days. At the invitation of Premier Murray the visitors attended a patriotic concert this evening at the Academy.

WANTED.  
Father Chiniquy's New Book, "Forty Years in the Church of Christ." An intensely interesting account of the trials and struggles encountered in his devotion to the cause of Protestantism during the last forty years of his eventful life. Large handsome volume of about 600 pages, elegantly bound, two portraits, price only \$2.50. Agents wanted. Liberal commission guaranteed. Prompt action will be given. Send 50 cents for catalogue and full particulars and commence taking orders at once. Address R. A. H. Morrow, 51 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A first and second class female teacher for school district No. 4, Patterson Settlement, Sunbury county, N. B. Please apply, stating salary, to W. O. Patterson, secretary to trustees, Patterson Settlement, Sunbury county, N. B.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher, district No. 7, Dipper Harbour, West St. John county, (poor district). Apply to W. A. Gallant, secretary to trustees.

FOR SALE  
FARM FOR SALE IN KING'S CO. N. B.—Good land, good neighbors, school and church nearby from Norton Station. Write to E. G. D. Pennington, Carleton Co., for particulars.

TO LET.  
TO RENT or LEASE, the Osborne Farm at Red Head, four miles from St. John, containing one hundred acres of land. It is in first class cultivation and cuts large quantity of first class hay. Man with small family preferred. For particulars apply to Mrs. James Osborne, Red Head, N. B.

BIRTHS.

PULLIN—In this city, on the 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pullen, a daughter.

DEATHS.

BELL—In Boston, Dec. 30, Lewis W., beloved husband of Charlotte Bell, 45 years 6 months.

CATHERINE—At Rotheray, Kings Co., on Dec. 31st, Daniel Catherine, aged 73 years.

KEITH—At her residence, 42 Spring street, on Jan. 2nd, Mary C., wife of Ber. W. Keith, aged 29 years.

TRAYNOR—In this city, on the 4th inst., Bridget, wife of Peter Traynor, leaving a husband and two daughters to mourn their sad loss.

VRADENBURGH—At Highfield, Queens Co., on Dec. 31st, Hannah S., beloved wife of Arthur H. G. Vradenburg, in the 81st year of her age, leaving a husband, one brother and two sisters to mourn their sad loss.—(Boston papers please copy.)

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.  
Stmr Dunmore Head, 1422, Burns, from Ardrossan, Wm Thomson & Co. bal.  
Stmr Anna Mand, 98, Giggey, from Boston, master, bal.  
Coastwise—Stmr La Tour, 98, Smith, from Campbell.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.  
Schr Walter Miller, 124, Barton, from New Bedford, N O Scott, bal.  
Schr Parles, 124, Shanklin, from Boston, McCavour & Co, bricks and hard pine.  
Schr Fanny, 91, Sypher, from Boston, A. Likely, bal.  
Coastwise—Stmr La Tour, 98, Smith, from Campbell.

Thursday, Jan. 4.  
Stmr Lake Superior, 2880, Liverpool via Halifax, mds and pas, Troop & Son.  
Stmr State of Maine, 819, Colby, Boston, mds and pas, C E Leachler.  
Schr Sover, 124, Fardie, St Stephen, bal, D J Purdy.  
Coastwise—Schr Gold Finder, Traynor, Beaver Harbor.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.  
Stmr Alcides, Stitt, for Glasgow, Schofield & Co.  
Stmr Montrose, Evans, for Liverpool via Halifax, Troop & Son.  
Schr Irene, Sabean, for Boston.  
Coastwise—Stmr La Tour, Smith, for Annapolis; schr Thos, Canning, for Parrsboro; schr Dora, for Annapolis.

Stmr Alcides, 2181, Stitt, for Glasgow, general cargo, Schofield & Co.  
Stmr Montrose, Evans, for Liverpool via Halifax, passengers and general cargo, Troop & Son.  
Stmr Cape Breton, for Sydney, C. B.

Arrived.  
Halifax, Jan 1, stmr Montezuma, Owen, from New York.  
Halifax, Jan 3, schr Hattie L, from Boston.  
Halifax, Jan 3, SS Carthaginian, Brown, from Glasgow; SS Dahome, Leukin, from Liverpool.  
Halifax, Jan 5, stmr Montrose, from St John for Liverpool.

Arrived.  
Fleetwood, Jan 2, barque Pioneer, from Chatham, N. B.  
Liverpool, Jan 2, stmr Montegale from St. John.  
Liverpool, Jan 3, stmr Dominion, from Portland via Halifax.  
Liverpool, Jan 2, barquets Sunay South, McBride, from Buenos Ayres.  
London, Jan 4, stmr St John City, from Halifax.  
Liverpool, Jan 4, stmr Teutonic, from New York.

Arrived.  
Manchester, Jan 2, stmr Manchester Trader, for St John.  
New York, Nov 16, barque Belmont, Ladd, for Astoria.  
Penarth, Dec 22, ship Savona, McDougall, for Cape Town.  
Natal, Dec 3, barque Clutha, Joyce, for New York, Dec 6; schr Rhoda, Innes, for New York.

Arrived.  
Portland, Jan 2, stmr Louisburg, from Louisburg.  
Boothbay, Dec 31, schr Kolon, Nelson, from Sand River.  
Philadelphia, Dec 31, barque Landakrona, Starratt, for Cape Town, has put back in distress.  
Boston, Jan 2, stmr Turret Age, from Louisburg; Parian, from Liverpool.  
Vineyard Haven, Jan 2, schr Eureka, from Edgewater for Halifax and sailed.  
City Island, Jan 2, schr Alice Mand, from Buenos Ayres, Dec 7; barque Herbert Black, from Boston.  
Boston, Jan 3, stmr Louisburg, for Louisburg; Parian, from Liverpool.  
Vineyard Haven, Jan 3, schr John S Preston, from Eaton's Neck for St John.  
City Island, Jan 3, schr Hazelwoods, from St John via Bridgeport.  
Boston, Jan 3, schr Domain, from St John; Maybank, from St John.  
Rosario, Dec 3, barque Carrie L Smith, Classon, from Buenos Ayres.  
Santos, Nov 23, brig Hebe, Coe, from Paspheic.

Arrived.  
Oursoco, Dec 13, brig G B Lockhart, Sheridan, from New York and sailed 10th for coast to load.  
Jacksonton, Jan 2, schr Dove, Esdale, from Havana.  
Pensacola, Jan 2, schr Sierra, Willey, from Havana.  
Hyannis, Mass, Jan 4, schr Cora May, from New York for St John.  
Vineyard Haven, Mass, Jan 4, schr Alsea, from Weehawken for Halifax and sailed.

Philadelphia, Jan 4, stmr Bratsberg, from Hillsboro.  
Halifax, Jan 4, schrs Emulator, from New Ark, N J; Malabar, from Boston.  
Boston, Jan 4, stms Boston, from Yarmouth; Prince George, from do; Halifax, from Halifax; schrs Willie A McKay, from South Amboy; Helen and Maud, from Merionish.

Cleared  
Portland, Jan 3, stmr Louisburg, for Louisburg.  
New York, Jan 2, schr Alsea, Ziah, for Halifax.  
Sailed.  
Machias, Jan 2, schh Alaska, for New York.  
Boston, Jan 2, schr Emma D Endicott, for St John.  
Buenos Ayres, Dec 31, ship Canada, Swaridge, from Iloilo for New York.  
New York, Dec 31, schr Roma, Himelman, and Beatrice L Corkum, Corkum, for Halifax.  
Boothbay, Jan 3, schrs Kolon, Mitchell, for New York; Garfield White, Sealey, for New York.  
Boston, Jan 3, stmr Pringe Arthur for St John.  
Eastport, Jan 3, schr B A Baker, for St John.  
Vineyard Haven, Jan 3, Morris & Cliff, Judge Lowe, George D Loud, Cora May, Portland, Jan 3, schr Chas L Jeffrey, for Porto Rico.  
City Island, Jan 1, stmr J J Hill, McLean, from Norfolk for New Bedford.  
New York, Jan 1, schr Rosa Mueller, for Philadelphia.  
Pasagoula, Jan 1, brig Tara, for Martinique.  
Sailed.  
Santos, Nov 26, barque Egeria, Langlier, for Rosario.  
Buenos Ayres, Dec 1, barque Stranger, Leibke, for Alcoa Bay.  
Colastine, Dec 20, barque Argentina, McQuarrie, for New York.  
New York, Jan 4, stmr Pomeranian, for Halifax.  
Salem, Mass, Jan 4, schr San Sicut, for Waco, Tex.  
Portland, Me, Jan 4, stms Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool; Louisburg, for Louisburg.  
Provincetown, Mass, Jan 4, schr Gladys May, from Bridgewater, N S, for New York.  
New London, Conn, Jan 4, schr Fraulein, from St John for New Bedford.  
Halifax, Jan 4, stms Damara, for Liverpool via St John's; Carthaginian, for Philadelphia.  
Boston, Jan 4, stms Kansas, for Liverpool; Turret Age, for Louisburg; Cumberland, for St John; schrs Ella & Jennie, for Glasgow; Bonnie, for Parrsboro; Harry C Chester, for Machias; Valdaire, for Bear River; Frank T Stinson, for coal port; Jennie O May, for do.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.  
Boston, Mass, Dec 30—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that northwest end of Lower Middle red buoy No 18 in the main ship channel, Boston Harbor, has been replaced. This buoy was replaced in May 1899, on account of dredging operations.  
Portland, Me, Jan 1, 1900—Kennebec River, Me.—Mile Ledge buoy, second-class, red and black horizontal stripes, reported adrift Dec 23, 1899, was replaced Dec 23, 1899.  
Cape's Harbor, Me.—Cott Ledge buoy No 2, a red spar, reported adrift Dec 23, 1899, was replaced Dec 23, 1899.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.  
Machias, Mass, Dec 31—Schr M J Boley which was wrecked on a trip from Boston to Wolfville, NS, last week, was floated today by the wrecking company which purchased the vessel from her captain the morning after the disaster for \$300. The vessel appears to be only slightly damaged, and the cargo of corn is wet but little.  
Returned to Vineyard Haven, Jan 4, schrs Druid, D W B, Clara E Rogers, Biddeford, Me, Jan 3—Schr Besse, Capt. Treiry, owned by W K Smith, of Plymouth, NS, went ashore last night on Lobster Rocks, while bound from Boston to Port Gilbert, NS, light. The vessel was badly straggled, was leaking considerably this afternoon, but Captain Treiry is of the opinion that she will be rescued, but is doing all possible efforts in this direction will be made tomorrow if conditions are favorable.

St John's, Nfld, Jan 2—The schr Puritan was driven ashore on Cabot Island in a heavy gale yesterday, and eight of her crew of nine were lost. Six were married men with families. The survivor broke his arm. The position of warden being vacant, F. G. Mahony, councillor for Botsford, was unanimously chosen for that position.  
Sydney Light, Jan 3—Schr Ida, of Halifax, Capt. Deane, from Halifax December 23 for Sydney, ran ashore at Swivel Point, entrance to Sydney, during a snow storm on the night of January 1, was towed off this morning and taken to Sydney. No serious injury was sustained. In port at Hyannis, Jan 3, schr Gladys May, from Bridgewater, NS, for New York.

Passed Vineyard Haven, Jan 4, schr Lily, from New York for Nova Scotia.  
St John's, Nfld, Jan 3—The British brig Galata, Captain Scanlon, sailed from this port recently for Brazil with a cargo of fish, but was dismantled during a terrific gale and returned here today. She lost her boats, bulwarks, spars, rigging and sails. She will repair.  
Philadelphia, Jan 1—Steamer Banan (No), from Philadelphia for New York, and barque Landakrona (Br) from Philadelphia for Cape Town, which returned in distress, had been in collision in the Delaware River, off Gloucester, early Sunday morning. The Banan had her starboard bow stove and the barque had her jibboom and forward rigging carried away and was otherwise damaged. The Landakrona was at anchor in the Delaware River off Gloucester, ready to proceed, while the Banan was under way when the collision took place. The actual damage done to the vessels was not known until a survey has been held.

London, Jan 2—Ship Gloosecap, Spicer, from Norfolk for Manila, which put into St Vincent, CV, Oct 26, with cargo heated and was discharged the whole of it, as before reported, will sail in ballast. The cargo has been sold.  
Jacksonton, Dec 31—Schr Dove, Esdale, from Havana, got ashore on St John's River jetties last night, and was pulled off today, leaking badly.  
Biddeford, Me, Jan 2—Schr Besse, from Boston for Port George, N B, is

ashore one mile from the station. Crew saved. Position not serious.  
Halifax, N S, Jan 2—Schr Clara Jane, of Georgetown, P E I, bound to Sydney, C B, with a cargo of produce, went ashore last night at the entrance to Murray Harbor and became a total loss.  
Passed Lizard, Jan 3, SS Tangara, Masters, from Galveston for Bremen.  
Passed Anjer, Nov 29, barque Goleberg, McKenzie, from Manila for New York; Nov 30, barque Hamburg, Caldwell, from do for New York.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST JOHN.  
Steamers.  
Amarrathia, Glasgow, Dec 17.  
Dalton, at Leith, Dec 19.  
Lucerne, to load in January.  
Lake Huron, at Liverpool, Dec 26.  
Manchester Trader, from Manchester Jan 2.  
Mantinea, at Dublin, Dec 28.  
Monterey, from Mobile, Dec 31.  
Montage, at Liverpool, Jan 2.  
Manchester Corporation at Manchester, Nov 26.  
Teelin Head, at Belfast, Dec 1.  
Strathvan, at Manchester, Dec 26.

FUNERAL OF L. E. BAKER.  
Remains were laid to rest in Yarmouth Yesterday Afternoon.  
Yarmouth, Jan. 4.—One of the largest funeral processions ever seen here followed the remains of the late Hon. L. E. Baker to the grave. The cortege formed at the residence at 2 p. m. and went to Holy Trinity. During the morning the body was visited by a constant throng. It lay in a splendid casket of carved wood and silver trimmings, lined with white satin, covered with flowers and the room was draped in black, all the stores were closed. A flag flew at half-mast in all parts of the town and from ships lying at the wharves. The pall-bearers were Senator Lovitt, Mayor Stoneham, Charles E. Brown, E. K. Spencey, W. H. Moody, Hugh Cann, Robert Cairn and S. A. Crowell.  
The church was filled with an immense crowd, numbers having to stand on the steps, and in the street. The flowers were conveyed to the church in a hack and placed before the altar and on the casket.  
Just one year ago today Rev. R. D. Bambrick, conducted the funeral of Mr. Baker's son, Victor. Today, as on that occasion, beautiful Christmas decorations were still standing. One hymn rendered was "Sleep on Beloved Sleep, On, and Take Thy Rest. It was sent to Mr. Baker by his daughter Florence, wife of Captain Stoford. It was sung at the memorial service at the Guard's Chapel, London in memory of Col. Horace Stoford, cousin of his daughter, killed in South Africa, recently.  
The funeral procession proceeded from the church to Mountain Cemetery, where the interment took place. Telegrams of condolence were received from all quarters.

FOR STEALING A VAISE.  
Henry C. Wallace Was Sentenced to Spend a Month in the Westmorland Jail.  
Dorchester, Jan. 3.—Henry C. Wallace, accused of stealing a vaize belonging to J. D. Brown of this place, from the Quebec express train on December 27 last, was brought before his honor, Judge Wells, this evening under the Speedy Trials Act.  
Wallace, who is a respectable looking man, of about 35 or 40, pleaded guilty. In extenuation of his offence he pleaded that at the time of the commission of the theft he was so drunk that he did not realize what he was doing. His honor has always been honest. He asked the clemency of the court.  
Judge Wells advised the prisoner a short lecture on his conduct sentenced him to one month in jail.

SCOTT ACT RECOUNT.  
Moncton, Jan. 5.—The Scott act recount commenced today before Judge Wells. Objections to Salisbury poll, in which there were nine ballots more than the names of the voters recorded by the roll clerk, were not considered.  
The judge decided that if any wrong had been done the parties had legal redress. His duty was merely to count the ballots. Up to a late hour tonight over 30 polls had been examined; not being a reduction of the majority by two votes. The court will probably be finished in the morning.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.  
Dorchester, N. B., Jan. 2.—The January session of the municipal council opened today. The position of warden being vacant, F. G. Mahony, councillor for Botsford, was unanimously chosen for that position.  
It was resolved upon a full statement being rendered by the board, to continue county appropriation to the Moncton hospital. A request from the local government to appoint delegates to attend a convention to be held in St. John to consider means of promoting trade with Great Britain, was laid aside for further discussion.

MARRIED IN WOODSTOCK.  
Woodstock, Jan. 3.—Miss Annie Fisher, only daughter of Mrs. John Fisher, was married today to Dr. S. Pugsley, Rev. J. W. Clarke officiated. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties being present.  
They left on the 5 o'clock express for a trip to Quebec. Miss Fisher was organized in the Free Baptist church and a very popular young lady.

FOUND WITH A BROKEN NECK.  
Moncton, Jan. 4.—Fred Simpson, of Point River, brother of Edward Simpson, proprietor of the Mansard House, at Petitediac, was hauling hay yesterday, and on the team arriving home at night Simpson was found lying in the bottom of the hay rack with his neck broken. It is supposed he was taken ill and fell off the rack. He had been in his usual health when he parted company with a neighbor about half a mile from his home.

THE WOODSTOCK COLLECTORSHIP.  
Woodstock, Jan. 2.—It is reported here that Mr. F. H. J. Dibblee has been appointed collector of customs in place of the late Mr. Wm. Drysdale.

STORY OF THE YEARS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE ON THE TALE THAT IS TOLD BY THEM.

THE WHOLE STORY OF A LIFE.

The Experiences of Every Man's Life, Nightly Read, Furnish Always an Interesting Story—How These Life Tales of Others Affect the Living in Their Everyday Walk and Conversation.

Washington, Dec. 31.—In this holiday discourse Dr. Talmage takes the opportunity of offering some very practical and useful suggestions.

The Israelites were 40 years in the wilderness, and during 38 years of the 40 nothing is recorded of them, and, I suppose, no other emigrants had a duller or more uninteresting time than they had.

At this tremendous passage from the year 1899 to the year 1900 it will do us all good to consider that our whole life is a story told.

In the first place I remark that every person's life is a very interesting story. My text does not depreciate a tale that is told.

At this tremendous passage from the year 1899 to the year 1900 it will do us all good to consider that our whole life is a story told.

Oh, yes, while "we spend our years as a tale that is told" it is an interesting story.

The New Testament suggests the power of the "tale that is told."

helping him celebrate the fact that it was safe in the barabar, that of the bad boy, reduced to the swines' trough, greeted home with such banqueting and jewelry that it stupefied the older son with jealousy and disgruntlement.

The most of the Old Testament is made up of inspired anecdotes about Adam and Eve, about Jacob, about Esau, about Ahab and Jezebel, about Jonah, about Daniel, about Deborah, about Vashti, about men and women of whom the story gave an accurate photograph long before human photography was born.

What you would call the fact that infidelity will not help any one die well so powerfully presented as by the incident concerning a man falling ill in Paris just before the death of Voltaire, when a professional nurse was called in and she asked, "Is the gentleman a Christian?"

You might argue upon the fact that those fallen are brothers and sisters, but could we impress any one with such a truth so well as by the scene near Victoria park, London, where men were digging a deep drain and the shoring gave way.

It does not take long to tell all the vicissitudes of life—the gladness and the griefs, the privations and the failures, the successes and the triumphs, the ups and the downs.

Every century is a big wheel of years, which makes a hundred revolutions and breaks down. Every year is a big wheel of months and makes 12 revolutions and ceases.

A third reading of my text reminds me that life is not only a story told, but a story being told.

teners. Well, that which in my text is called the "tale that is told" has plenty of listeners.

We all talk about public life and private life, but there is no private life. The story of our life, however insignificant it may seem to be, will win the applause or hiss of a great multitude that no man can number.

Aye, all the world will yet listen to and be redeemed by a "tale that is told." We are all telling it, each for his own way.

What I think myself that the story of life will end when the group breaks up. The "tale that is told" stops when the listener departs.

Oh, crowd this last year with prayers, with hosannas, with kind words, with helpfulness, with the instruction of the century the climax of Christlike deeds.

And may all those whose lives shall go out in this last year of a century, world those who in the morning and noonday of this hundred years toiled and suffered for the world's salvation.

And may all those whose lives shall go out in this last year of a century, world those who in the morning and noonday of this hundred years toiled and suffered for the world's salvation.

INFANTS' CLOTHING.

Flannel Winter Dresses For Little Babies.

White is always preferable for babies' wear, both from the point of view of elegance and economy.

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THE REIGNING MODE.

What Is Decried For Cold Weather Wear.

No gowns as we appear at the waist either in the basque or gown skirt, all fullness being reserved for the edge.

No gowns as we appear at the waist either in the basque or gown skirt, all fullness being reserved for the edge.

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WINTER GOWNS.

Pretty Costumes For Ordinary and Theater Wear.

The bodice differing from the skirt is now worn chiefly for the theater, where the lower part of the costume is not seen.

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GIRL'S COSTUME.

square yoke, upon which the body of the gown is plaited or gathered, but for woollen, are thicker, the yoke is usually deepened so as to form a little, straight bodice, into which the sleeves are sewed and to the edge of which the skirt is gathered.

The girl's gown illustrated has a skirt covered with narrow, scintillating circles of gray velvet.

For muffs there are those of other kinds. Fur muffs have the disadvantage of demanding that all other fur next about the costume shall match them.

Oh, crowd this last year with prayers, with hosannas, with kind words, with helpfulness, with the instruction of the century the climax of Christlike deeds.

And may all those whose lives shall go out in this last year of a century, world those who in the morning and noonday of this hundred years toiled and suffered for the world's salvation.

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EVENING GOWN.

rower across the arms and finally meeting the edges of the fronts. The high fur collar is lined with shagreened velvet.

The girl's gown illustrated has a skirt covered with narrow, scintillating circles of gray velvet.

Oh, crowd this last year with prayers, with hosannas, with kind words, with helpfulness, with the instruction of the century the climax of Christlike deeds.

And may all those whose lives shall go out in this last year of a century, world those who in the morning and noonday of this hundred years toiled and suffered for the world's salvation.

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TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

serge or cloth skirts for morning wear and similar hard-service. The skirt waist costume may be considered a woman's undress uniform—comfortable, neat, convenient, appropriate for plain wear, but unsuitable for social occasions, where something more formal and picturesque is required.

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DINNER BODICE.

are made without sleeves and with a round or square décolletage, the tulle alone covering the arms and neck. The tulle sleeves are very tight and long. Although spangled and jeweled tulle like the gown is sometimes used on the sleeves, they are prettier made of the plain material, puffed and shirred into the shape of the arm.

The dinner bodice illustrated is of broche silk and has a square décolletage. The large collar of white satin is cut in deep points and bordered with a little ruche of mousseline de soie.



HAT AND BOLERO.

Jeweled, headed and spangled, embroidered in silk and metal threads and mingled with tiny ruffles of gauze and ribbon.

Some evening gowns are entirely composed of furs, and the inside of capes is an elaborate as the outside, consisting often of the ruffles or shirtings of gauze or lace.

ROLLER MILLS.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S WHEAT IS BEING TURNED INTO FLOUR.

Ten Roller Mills in Operation Grinding Fourteen Thousand Barrels of Flour a Month—Two More Mills will be Ready in January and Many Contemplated

The wheat milling industry of New Brunswick, under the judicious agricultural policy of Hon. Mr. Emmerson's government, which policy is earnestly carried out by Hon. Mr. LaBilios, commissioner of agriculture, is steadily advancing. Evidence of this is found in the intention to build several new mills to grind wheat under the roller process.

Hon. Mr. LaBilios was in Moncton in the earlier part of the week looking into the question of the site of a new wheat-grinding mill which it is proposed to establish there or in the vicinity. A number of people are anxious to take up this enterprise and it is assured that a mill will be built there in a very short time. The location will be decided on and work begun in ample time to have all ready to grind next season's crops. The new mill will be fed by much of Westmorland as well as Albert county.

Two other new mills will be ready for running in January; one at Edmundston with a daily capacity of 50 barrels, the other a 26-barrel mill at Caraquet. There are 10 new in operation throughout the province divided as follows: Petit Roche, Newcastle, Buctouche, and Woodstock, each making 30 barrels a day; one each at Doaktown, Rogersville, Memramcook, and Grand Falls, grinding 35 barrels, and one of 100 barrels daily capacity at Shediac. Some, in addition to wheat, are grinding buckwheat by the roller process.

The mills are bonused by the government and the benefit derived can be estimated by a little figuring. The 12 mills need total a capacity of 575 barrels a day they run 25 days a month and the mill is 14,375 barrels of flour, which, for three months' running, at a low estimate, 215,625 barrels.

The good work does not rest here and there are brighter prospects even for the future. It is expected that from five to seven new mills will be built in the next two years—one or two in Carleton county, one at Andover, one in Queens county, and one in Kings. In addition to these there is the proposed Moncton mill.

ALMOST DROWNED.

Miss McSorley Rescued from the Ferry Slip by Richard Callaghan.

Miss Bessie McSorley, daughter of Mr. George McSorley of the Gazette, had an unpleasant experience Saturday evening, which nearly developed into a fatality. She things served to prevent this—the young lady's ability to swim and the gallant conduct of Mr. Richard Callaghan of 82 Britain street. Miss McSorley was going to her home in Carleton and sought to go by the 6 o'clock trip of the ferry. The boat was just leaving when she reached the end of the wharf. She sprang to catch the boat but did not gain sufficient foothold and fell into the water.

Some men who had missed the boat threw over the buoy which is kept on the floats. The young lady is an excellent swimmer and swam to this and held on. The ferry had eased up and lay as close as possible. A ladder was secured on board and one end passed to the floats and made fast by a rope. Mr. Callaghan was on the boat and, taking the ladder, cast it over, he holding it. The ladder being fast by the rope all would have been easy work, but the rope did not hold and Callaghan and ladder went in. He reached the young lady on whom the cold was having effect and who felt that she must soon let go the buoy. She told Callaghan to save himself that she could not hold out, but this course was not the young man's intention. He supported Miss McSorley with both hands raised to her head and they were both finally raised to safety.

McSorley was taken to the washroom in the toll house for a time and then to Mr. Jarvis Wilson, Jr.'s house, on street, where Dr. T. D. Walker attended her. Her arm was strained, but there were no fears for her except from shock or cold. She was being quite comfortably late in the evening. This is the second gallant action Mr. Callaghan has performed. On a former occasion he jumped off Reed's Point wharf and saved a boy from drowning. Miss McSorley's parents feel that a deep debt of gratitude to him has been incurred.

A BIG STORM

aged All Over the Province Last Night.—Trains Delayed.

The city yesterday donned her winter robe. A snow storm, at times quite violent, has raged for 24 hours. The storm at first was very mild, but the wind increased and last evening quite a wild storm had developed. The snow is very dry and the northwest winds have piled it up in immense drifts. The walking during the early afternoon was slippery and treacherous, and pedestrians found it quite difficult to get around. Quite a number received bad falls, but no serious injury was reported. Up to midnight 15 inches of snow had fallen on the level, and many of the streets are almost blocked. In places the snow has drifted to a height of three feet, and some of the back streets are almost impassable. The storm had quite a serious effect on the street railway service and the railway company's snow ploughs and sweepers were kept busy for several hours keeping the tracks clear. The cars were, however, running on schedule time during the entire evening.

The trains, with the exception of the Quebec express, which was delayed by the storm, only a few minutes.

arrived in the city on time. The train was drawn by two locomotives.

Moncton, Dec. 29.—The worst storm of the season started about 3 o'clock this morning and today developed into a gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, blocking the streets and making travelling about the city very difficult. The I. C. R. have a large gang of men engaged all night in clearing the yard of snow. All trains from the east, where the storm appears to have been very severe, are delayed. At Sackville and Amherst the storm was very severe all day, but has greatly moderated tonight. At Point du Chene there was a very heavy gale, but no snow to speak of. The storm up north appears to have been less severe than in this section. At Newcastle the storm was very light and Campbellton reports no snow until about 8.30 this evening.

The Best Commercial Year in the History of the United States Closed With the Greatest of All Holiday Weeks—Canada Shares in the Good Times.

New York, Dec. 29.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say: Holiday quiet and stock taking impart an appearance of dullness to general distributive trade, broken, however, by fair activity in re-order business to fill up stocks depleted by the heaviest holiday trade that has ever been experienced. Anticipation of spring trade wants have given a more than ordinarily active appearance to business in drygoods at New York, while in industrial lines the efforts of manufacturers to keep up with filled order books is resulting in unusually active operations. Following the flurry in money, stocks and in some lines of speculative commodities, noted last week, has come, as was expected, more sensational and affirming up of quotations' noticed in such staples as cotton, and also in hog products, coffee, copper, and other metals. A gain in strength of other metals is a feature calling for note this week.

The strength of textiles is still a feature. Although wool receipts at Boston for the year aggregate nearly double those of a year ago, the stock held at the close of the year is actually smaller than it was at the end of 1898. One of the impetuses of expanding demand, cotton thread, has this week been active. Iron and steel reasonable quiet as regards new business is observable, but unabated activity on earlier booked orders is reported, and prices, despite the advance of the year and doubtless reflecting the large orders ahead, are exceptionally firm. A gain in strength of other metals is a feature calling for note this week.

Reports of the past year's trade, received this week, are very good. Chicago reports business in all lines for the year as 25 to 50 per cent. ahead of last year. Fewer unemployed men are reported at that city than ever before known. Cold weather has helped seasonal goods in the northwest. On the Pacific coast a reaction from anti-holiday retail activity is noted. Trade reports from the South are generally good.

At the east drygoods are in good demand at New York. Clothing manufacturers are well pleased with the year's results and building preparations are especially active. Business failures are in good demand at New York. Clothing manufacturers are well pleased with the year's results and building preparations are especially active.

At Boston, business is quiet but steady and the strength of textiles is especially notable. Wool is quiet with a slight decline in sales noted for months past, but prices are firm and a further advance is talked of.

Business failures for the week number 220, as compared with 218 in this week a year ago. For the year failures are the smallest in number for 17 years past, and were it not for few heavy financial misadventures in December liabilities which will exceed those of 1892 slightly, would have been the smallest for 12 years past.

Though the year's record is not yet complete, and the returns as to assets and liabilities are still more or less vague, it may be stated with a fair degree of certainty that the total number of failures will be about 9,500, a total smaller than in the preceding year by 17 per cent.

As regards liabilities while the showing is not so good as expected, there is a reasonable hope of the aggregate not being much in excess of \$120,000,000, which would be 15 per cent. less than 1898. The return of normal conditions is indicated by the percentage of assets, which may aggregate \$32,000,000, to liabilities, being only 61.5 as against 52 per cent last year. The percentage of those failing to those in business, too, will show a marked shrinkage and will be among the lowest ever reported, the probabilities favoring the smallest percentage since 1882.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,610,577 bushels, against 4,222,623 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,229,200 bushels, against 3,650,745 bushels in this week a year ago. Seasonable quiet in Canadian wholesale trade is noted but holiday business has been the best for years. Collections at Montreal are reported affected by lack of snow. Money is tight, but regular commercial borrowers can get accommodations at old rates, discount on being against call loans on collateral. Business in the maritime provinces has been moderate and holiday trade was not up to expectations. British Columbia Christmas trade has been very heavy though prices are reported cut owing to keen competition and collections are only fair. Toronto reports wholesale trade slow but holiday trade returns were in many lines the best ever reported both as regards volume and value of purchases. Sales for 1899 show gains of 20 to 50 per cent over last year. Canadian stocks are recovering some of the ground lost last week.

Business failures for the week in Canada number 22 as compared with 18 in this week a year ago. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$29,285,000, a gain of 21 per cent over this week a year ago.

New York, Dec. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review will say tomorrow: Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States against 222 last year and 25 in Canada against 22 last year.



The Story of a Baby.

The physicians at the Hanemann Hospital of Philadelphia said Baby Moncrieff could not live.

It was against all the laws of nature and of medicine for this eight-month baby to survive a nervous disease of the spine.

The family doctor agreed with those at the hospital.

The mother watched the child as it slept upon the pillow, the faintest flutter of breath telling her that life still lingered.

An aunt who loved her like a mother said "We will try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are prescribed for nervous disorders, perhaps they will help our Ettie." A pill was divided in three parts and given to the baby.

Instead of dying, as the doctors predicted, she lived. Then she opened her eyes and smiled at those around her.

She gathered strength through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a flower gathers strength in the mist of the morning.

To-day she is seven years old, the sunshine of the aunt who saved her life with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

This is a true story. The child is Ettie Moncrieff, daughter of Mrs. Helen Moncrieff, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario. The Aunt is Mrs. M. G. Meek, who now resides with the child at 1347 South 10th Street, Philadelphia. The facts are fully verified by affidavits.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURE WHEN OTHER MEDICINES FAIL.



FAIR TRADE IN CHINA.

SEVEN GREAT NATIONS AGREE ON AN OPEN-DOOR POLICY.

A Movement Begun by the United States Has Succeeded Beyond Expectations—No Nation Can Have Exclusive Chinese Territory for Trading.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The negotiations opened by Secretary Hay with the great powers of Europe and with Japan, towards securing a common understanding for a continued open-door policy throughout China, have met with most gratifying results. The state department is unwilling at present to make public the nature of the replies received, as this information will be embodied in a special message to Congress. But in other quarters thoroughly reliable in a position to have trustworthy and accurate information, it is learned that favorable responses have been made by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, the Russian communication coming as late as yesterday. There is no doubt it is thought here, that Italy will make a favorable answer if, indeed, it has not already done so. The position of Italy is felt to be assured by the favorable course adopted by the other great powers of Europe. The importance of this unanimous verdict by all the first-class powers of the world—Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Japan, in conjunction with the United States—can hardly be overestimated, so far as it relates to the future of China and the commerce of the world in that empire.

The state department is leath to discuss the far-reaching results to be secured when the agreement advances to the stage of formal consummation, for each favorable response is conditioned on the favorable action of all the other parties so that in each case the negotiations may be regarded as short of absolute finality. But, while the department is silent, the details come from sources believed to be fully conversant with what has occurred.

England Answered First.

According to this information the British answer was the first to be submitted and was exceptionally comprehensive and explicit in yielding to every suggestion made by the United States relative to maintaining the free entry to the ports of China. The British answer is said to emphasize the concurrence with the United States by adopting the word "most favored nation" in place of the phraseology employed by Secretary Hay when he addressed his original note to Great Britain and the other powers. The wording is such as to make plain to the British government concurs, for the present and hereafter with-

our limitation in a policy of free access to China.

Although much secrecy was observed in the transmission of the British answer, its general purport soon became known at the other European capitals and there was not a little irritation at what was regarded as a precipitate response, purposely intended to embarrass the continental powers by showing Great Britain and the United States acting in concert, while the rest of the world held aloof. But this situation was made more satisfactory to the continental powers by their determination to act for themselves.

Germany Favorable.

Germany is said to have been the next power to answer in the affirmative. According to the information already referred to, the German answer was rather more vague than the one which had preceded it, but its general tendency was favorable, the only condition being that any arrangement as to free access to China should be universal and assented to by all the powers.

France Wanted Trade Freedom.

The French answer is understood to have come next and the circumstances attending it were rather peculiar, and not in the nature of a direct answer, although the result was regarded as most satisfactory. Secretary Hay's note had been forwarded to General Izorotz Porter, the United States ambassador to France, who promptly called upon M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet. General Porter made known his mission, whereupon M. Delcasse showed the most sympathetic spirit and stated that he had already made ample answer to just such a communication although at the time he had not intended it as an answer to the American note.

This answer, M. Delcasse explained, was given in a speech made by him on November 24, in the French chamber. The main point in that speech, in its reference to China, was that France desired the most ample freedom of commerce. M. Delcasse referred General Porter to this speech and told him that it fully gave the assurance which the United States desired. It is said that the meeting was gratifying on both sides and that the results were considered to be a favorable acceptance from France.

Russia Also in Line.

The Russian negotiations have proceeded less briskly so that it seemed for a time that Russia's attitude might not be favorable. All doubt on this point was dispelled, however, by the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, in the course of interviews with Secretary Hay. On three occasions Count Cassini pointed out that a hurried answer was by no means the best evidence of a favorable attitude towards the American proposition, but that Russia was proceeding with due deliberation in order to arrive at some solid ground for a permanent understanding. The Russians were desirous of weighing the many incidental questions involved, such as the effect of the understanding on the territory known as spheres of influence, as well as on the territory actually leased to the foreign powers, such as Tientsin, Kaio Chai and the British and French ports.

Besides giving these assurances, Count Cassini stated personally the most friendly spirit toward the American proposition, as well as being desirous of giving an answer in this case which would be another

instance of the friendly co-operation long observed between Russia and the United States. The Russian proposition, it is understood, is similar to those preceding it, with the same condition that Russia alone shall not be bound, but that all of the interested countries shall join in the agreement to keep the ports of China forever open.

Japan Favored the Proposition.

In what order in the negotiations Japan's favorable attitude was made known cannot be stated, but it suffices that Japan made her position unmistakable in favor of the American proposition with the same reservation as in all the other cases, that unanimity should be reached.

Italy to be Heard From.

Although Italy is yet to be heard from definitely, no doubt is entertained that that country also will be favorable, thus making complete the satisfactory responses of all the great powers.

SECRETARY RE-APPOINTED.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard Again Chosen by the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association—Local Meetings.

Truro, Dec. 29.—The executive of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association held a meeting here before the members departed for their homes. They unanimously re-appointed their energetic secretary, Mr. W. W. Hubbard to the position for the year opening. He has filled the office with much benefit to the association. Arrangements were made to hold local meetings in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the latter part of January, at which Mr. F. W. Hodson, the newly appointed live stock commissioner, will attend. The New Brunswick meetings will probably be at Sackville, Sussex, and at points along the river. The association is now in correspondence with Hon. C. H. LaBilios, New Brunswick's commissioner of agriculture, as to final arrangements.

BREAK-DOWN AT TORRYBURN.

Quite a serious accident occurred to the locomotive of the Atlantic express on Saturday afternoon, which delayed the train considerably. When near Torryburn the eccentric belt of the engine broke, totally disabling one side of the locomotive. The engine of No. 6 freight train at Quispamsis was telegraphed for, and pulled the Atlantic express and disabled locomotive to Moncton, where another engine was procured. It was necessary for the disabled engine to go along to heat the passenger cars as there was no steam-heating appliances attached to the freight train locomotive. The Atlantic express was delayed some time by the break-down, while the freight was several hours late reaching Moncton.

CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 30.—Mary R. Harrington, of this city, died today, 103 years old. She was born in Castle-town, County of Cork, Ireland. She came to Newport 37 years ago from Fall River, having arrived in this country 13 years before. She married at the age of 25, in Ireland, and her husband died 52 years ago.

DIED IN THE WOODS.

Body of Silas Martin Found by Lumbermen.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 29.—As Messrs. Mariner and John Tingley were returning from their work in the lumber woods on the evening of Dec. 28 they discovered the body of a man lying by the roadside. On examination the body proved to be that of Silas Martin, of Demoiselle Creek. This man with his wife was spending the Christmas holidays with his brother-in-law, William Milton. Coroner West was notified and expanded the following jury: Egbert Peck, Frank Carney, A. C. M. Lawson, George Newcomb, Leander Elliot, Charles O'Regan, George Milburn. The inquest was held on the 29th, the jury finding a verdict of "death from natural causes."

It appears that a young girl who was staying at William Milton's wished to go through the woods to William Gorman's a distance of about one mile. On the morning of the 28th Mr. Martin accompanied the young lady to show her the way.

The body was found about two miles from where the girl left him and from all appearances death was instantaneous.

WOOLEN WORKERS MADE BAPPY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1.—A happy New Year in reality fell to the lot of nearly every person employed in the great woolen industry of New England today when an advance in wages went into operation. Increases taken effect in all mills operated by the American Woolen Co., situated in the eastern states. It is estimated that today's advance will directly affect 40,000 hands and indirectly nearly 300,000 persons.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR CARLETON.

Woodstock, Dec. 31.—At the opposition convention on Saturday J. K. Fleming of Peel, received the nomination as a candidate to oppose Mr. Frank Shaw in the coming bye-election.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Especially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

DR. J. H. MORRISON

Has resumed his practice, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only, 163 Gormley St., St. John, N.B.

156 POPULAR SONGS  
neatly printed and bound in one volume. A very choice selection of the world's popular songs, including the most beautiful and beautiful songs. Price, 15 cents. Published by J. B. McEwan & Co., 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

5 PACKS FREE  
Cards  
Ladies, Men, Children, all ages. Each pack contains 5 cards. Total 25 cards. Price, 15 cents. Published by J. B. McEwan & Co., 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



THE COMBINATION THAT CURES EVERY MOTHER SHOULD HAVE IN THE HOUSE

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment Dropped on Sugar. Will cure many common ailments which may occur in every family.

NO ACTION YET.

[Continued from Page 1]

Bay flour seizures. Mr. Choate received no definite reply, as the premier informed him that the British government had not yet arrived at any decision as to whether or not food stuffs were contraband of war.

OWNERS OF THE CONFISCATED FLOUR.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 3.—The American flour seized by the British of the coast of Africa, was manufactured by the Sea-board Milling Co. of this city.

GERMANY ONLY WANTS INVESTIGATION.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—It is semi-officially announced that Germany has not protested against the seizure of the Bundesrath, but has merely requested that the matter be investigated and settled as speedily as possible.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT REPLIED.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The German foreign office informed the correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon that Great Britain had not then answered Germany's note of protest regarding the seizure by the British cruiser Magdalen of the German Imperial Mail steamer Bundesrath off Delagoa Bay.

SYMPATHY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The movement in this city to send assistance to the Boers received renewed impetus last night, when the association known as the Knights of the Red Branch held an adjourned meeting here and decided to extend all possible aid to President Kruger.

FRANCE WILL NOT BE NASTY.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The opinion has been expressed in official circles to a representative of the Associated Press that the modus vivendi between Great Britain and France regarding Newfoundland, will be extended for another year.

RUSSIA WILL NOT INTERFERE.

London, Jan. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: "Emperor Nicholas has assured the British ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir C. E. Scott), that Great Britain need not fear intervention or any sort of difficulty from Russia in the present South African complications. This may fairly be interpreted as an assurance including an indirect promise that France will abstain from creating difficulties for England."

CONTINGENT APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Lieut. Murray of Toronto will likely be appointed in the place of Lieut. Lalberte of Quebec, who declined a position on the contingent.

CAPT. GOOD ORDERED TO QUEBEC.

Woodstock, Jan. 3.—Capt. Good has received orders to start for Quebec with men and horses as soon as he is ready. There have been twenty-five applicants, twenty of whom have passed. Wheeler Leighton, son of John S. Leighton, registrar of deeds, has arrived from Boston with a view of getting on the contingent.

TRANSPORTS THE MEN WILL SAIL ON.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—A militia order issued today announces the provisional allotment of troops to the transports for conveyance to South Africa. The Montezuma will carry the first battalion of the

train pulled out amid the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and the national anthem.

MONTRÉAL SECTION READY.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—The Montreal section of the second contingent, consisting of 90 men was completed today. It consists of 60 mounted infantry and artillery.

TORONTO READY.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Col. Kitson announced this evening recruiting from the First Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles was completed, 371 men having been secured.

PROBABLY A PARRISBORO CHAPLAIN.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Robert Nees, from the western township, Quebec, left this afternoon for Halifax, to inspect horses for South Africa.

SUPPLIES ORDERED IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—A cable was received from the militia department today through Lord Strathcona from the war office, ordering several hundred sets of saddles to be forwarded to Southampton without delay.

SADDLE CONTRACT SUB-LET.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.—The Globe Democrat says: "F. F. Hitchings, president of the Great Western Saddle Company, (Ltd.) of Winnipeg, who secured a contract with the British government furnishing the equipment for a portion of the 10,000 new cavalry troops called out after Gen. Buller's reverse at the Tugela River, has sub-let most of the order in the United States.

RED CROSS NOTES.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McClean have kindly consented to be patrons of the Red Cross Ladies' Aid Society of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON MEN TO ENLIST.

Fredericton, Jan. 3.—James Tibbits, Norman McLeod, and George Rutter have for Woodstock in the morning when they will be examined for enlistment in the Woodstock quota.

KINGSTON ENTHUSIASTIC.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 3.—The city council tonight granted \$300 to the accepted volunteers from the city. This will be supplemented by \$200 more from the citizens. A farewell ball will be given the soldier boys before leaving for Halifax.

KINGSTON BATTERY.

Kingston, Jan. 3.—"C" Battery will likely leave here Friday for Halifax. The city council insures for one year the lives of the Kingston men in the second contingent.

ENLISTING BEGUN AT SUSSEX.

Sussex, Jan. 3.—From among the number of men presenting themselves at the recruiting station in Sussex this morning for examination the following have been enrolled for service in the second contingent: Lieut. A. H. Moorehouse, Sussex, 74th Batt.; D. L. Morrison, D. S. Morrison, Chatham, 8th Hussars; M. H. Bell, St. John, 8th Hussars.

HAMILTON CITIZENS GENEROUS.

Hamilton, Jan. 3.—Four thousand dollars of the \$10,000 fund for the Hamilton detachment of volunteers and their families was raised here as the result of the first day's work of the committee having the matter in hand.

GANANOQUE MEN LEAVE.

Gananoque, Ont., Jan. 3.—Fourteen members of the Eighth Field Battery enlisted for the second contingent left here today for Kingston.

TEN BROCKVILLE MEN.

Brockville, Jan. 3.—Ten Brockville young men of the 1st battalion have been accepted for the second contingent.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—The Ontario government today granted \$500 to the Red Cross fund to provide comforts for the second contingent.

LONDON MEN LEAVE.

London, Jan. 3.—The London district complement, Mounted Rifles entrained this evening for the east. Each city member was presented with two sovereigns and outside men with one. The route to the station was blocked by an immense throng which cheered itself hoarse as the

BOERS FROM BUTTE.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 4.—Two hundred and sixty men have signed an agreement to go to South Africa and serve in the Boer army. They are Irish-Americans, German-Americans, and French-Americans.

WILL MAKE THEM ALL FIGHT.

Cape Town, Jan. 3.—Advices received here from the Free State say that President Steyn has issued a proclamation, declaring that every white man, irrespective of nationality, is to be considered a Boer, and is liable to be compelled to fight for the defence of the country.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF MULES.

Boston, Jan. 4.—The Cunard steamer Carinthia left the East Boston dock for her second trip to South Africa in the service of the British government.

CONTRIBUTION BY ASTOR.

London, Jan. 4.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has sent \$5,000 to the fund for equipping the city of London Volunteers.

WOODSTOCK MEN LEAVE TUESDAY.

Woodstock, Jan. 4.—Captain Good has received orders from Major Ogilvie of "E" battery, to enlist three special men whose applications are ready in the city.

SIX IN SUSSEX.

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FREDERICTON ARTILLERYMEN.

Fredericton, Jan. 4.—Major Leggie today received word from Major Malby, of Newcastle Field Battery, asking him to send James Tibbits, George Rutter, Norman McLeod, and Henry Stevenson for enlistment in the battery for service in South Africa. These young men promptly accepted and leave for Newcastle in the morning.

QUEBEC FAILS TO FURNISH MEN.

Quebec, Jan. 4.—"B" Field Battery of this city was expected to supply 55 men for the artillery branch of the second contingent, but only about 40 have volunteered.

WHEN THE TROOPS WILL ARRIVE.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Ottawa and Kingston and Toronto troops will arrive in Halifax at 6 p. m. on the 19th inst. That was the decision reached at the militia department today.

DEMONSTRATION WILL HELP EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Vienna, Jan. 4.—Diplomatists here seem to consider that Great Britain ought not to have searched a German steamer in the Suez canal. The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says: "It looks as if Great Britain cared less for the cargo in question than for demonstrating before the world that, although most unskilful on

THE CONTINGENT'S AMMUNITION.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The ammunition to be carried by the Montezuma is as follows: Three thousand cartridges filled with cordite, 3,150 fuses, 2,850 shell shrapnel filled, 150 shot cases, 3,300 tubes, 182,000 small arm, 34,750 pistol.

ASSISTANT EMBARKATION OFFICER.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Major J. C. Jones, of the Halifax Steamer Company, is appointed to be the assistant embarkation officer at Halifax, as regards sanitary and medical arrangements on shore and upon the transports.

WESTERN MEN HELD.

Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—Major Williams received a telegram this afternoon stating that the Winnipeg troops of "B" squadron would not be required to leave for the coast of Africa. They will probably start from Winnipeg about the 10th.

AN ADVANCE TO OFFICERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The Minister of Militia has decided to approve of a grant of \$150 to officers appointed to special service for South Africa, towards defraying the expenses of outfit and an advance pay of \$50. These amounts will be paid to officers as soon as their appointment has been notified in the militia orders.

SHIPPING MORE HAY.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—Professor Robertson left today for Boston to superintend the shipment of 1,200 tons of Canadian hay by steamer Mimac for South Africa.

NEW ZEALANDERS IN DANGER.

Rensburg, Jan. 4.—The casualties to German troops during the advancing of January 3, were five men killed and 24 wounded.

ADDITIONAL MILITIA.

London, Jan. 4.—An army order has been issued directing the advancing of 10 additional battalions of militia.

SEVENTH DIVISION SAILS.

London, Jan. 4.—The departure of the seventh division of the British army for South Africa commenced today.

THE MAINS REPORTED.

London, Jan. 4.—The American hospital ship Maine arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, yesterday. She reported all on board well.

WILL PETITION MCKINLEY TO INTERMEDIATE.

Brussels, Jan. 4.—At the meeting held here today, convoked by leading members of the universal league of peace having in view a petition to President McKinley to mediate in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal, it was decided to open petitions for public signature throughout the country.

BELGIUM ASKS MCKINLEY TO INTERMEDIATE.

Brussels, Jan. 4.—Senator Lejeune, former minister of justice and now member of the Belgian council of state, presided at a meeting here today of the committee recently formed to organize a movement in Belgium in support of an address to President McKinley appealing to him to mediate in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Among those present were M. Lafontaine, former senator, many other former members of the senate, several members of the chamber of deputies, several professors of the University of Brussels, and a number of other prominent men, most of them members of the universal league of peace.

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CONCERNING THAT SEIZED STEAMER.

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—The German East Africa Company published a statement in the Hamburger Nachrichten saying that immediately on the declaration of war the company voluntarily refused to forward to South Africa two consignments of arms already on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection with the other portions of the cargo.

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PIMPLES PREVENTED BY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purgative and sweetener, for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish pores.

TRANSPORTS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 4.—The big transport Montezuma is attracting a large number of visitors who find peculiar interest in looking at the great steamer which is to carry the largest portion of the second contingent on the long voyage to the seat of war in South Africa.

HAVE LEFT FOR HALIFAX.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—The Montreal detachment of the second contingent, including 59 men and 21 mounted men, left for Quebec tonight on the way to Halifax by the Intercolonial special. The detachment was given a splendid send-off. Mayor Profontaine made a speech wishing the men good luck on behalf of the citizens. Thousands of people lined the route of march, thousands more gathered at the depot and the crowd cheered lustily as the special steamed out.

A SEND-OFF FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The eleven mounted rifles who left here this afternoon, for Montreal, the point of concentration, got a hearty send-off. They left by the 4:30 train. A large crowd was at the depot to cheer them on their way.

A FUND IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, Jan. 4.—It is definitely decided the Kingston section of the contingent will leave for Halifax Jan. 12. The city council has given \$500 and the citizens have raised \$750 of the required \$1,250 to present to the Kingstonians going to the front.

QUELPH STARTS HIS MEN TO WAR.

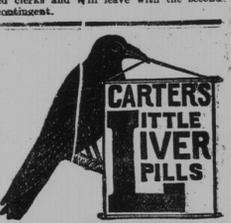
Quelph, Jan. 4.—Fifty-four men comprising the Quelph units of the second contingent under command of Lt. John McCrean, left for Ottawa tonight amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. A half holiday was proclaimed. The city was lavishly decorated with flags and bunting. Ten thousand people turned out to give the boys a send-off. Mayor Nelson on behalf of the city council distributed \$800 among the men. This was further augmented by the local Ladies' Red Cross Association.

TRACTION ENGINES SUCCESSFULLY TESTED.

London, Jan. 4.—The traction engines have arrived at Fife and have been successfully tested. They pulled trucks over the roughest and most sandy ground without difficulty.

CONTINGENT POSTAL CHIEF.

Hamilton, Jan. 4.—V. R. Ecclestone, a valued employe in the Hamilton post office, has been selected to go to South Africa in charge of the postal department. Five trained clerks and will leave with the second contingent.



SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Fully Vegetable.

Small Pills. Small Dose.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.